

Reasons of the return of newly converted into christianity tatar and chuvash people back to islam in the second quarter of the nineteenth century

Muftakhutdinova D.

Kazan Federal University, 420008, Kremlevskaya 18, Kazan, Russia

Abstract

© Serials Publications. Relevance of the problem is determined by the fact that by studying the interaction between the Orthodox and Muslim religions in historical retrospect, we can avoid mistakes and can find solutions to problems in church-state and interfaith relations. The beginning of the XIX century was the period of a new phase of inter-confessional relations based on more tolerant principles of interaction between two religious traditions. The unique and highly valuable experience of peaceful coexistence of Christianity and Islam today is in high demand due to rising international tensions and conflicts of civilizations. The article is aimed at the study of the reasons of the return of newly-baptized Tatars back to Islam in the beginning of the XIX century. The article is based on the documents from the National Archive of the Republic of Tatarstan and published sources of the XIX century. The article deals with inter-ethnic and inter-religious processes took place in the Volga-Ural region in the beginning of the XIX century. Some of the reasons of the return of newly baptized Tatars and Chuvash people back to Islam were studied in the article. The materials of the article can be useful for the further study of this topic as well as for teaching special disciplines on the historical faculties of universities and for teaching national history in higher educational institutions of the country.

Keywords

Baptized Tatars, Christianization, Ethno-confessional policy, Missionaries, Muslims, Russification